



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTES

Plans have been maturing rapidly for the Fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography, which is to be held in Washington, September 23-28, on the invitation of the United States. Many countries have chosen only hygienists to represent them at the congress, so that not as many foreign demographers will attend as might be wished. Still, a number of distinguished foreign statisticians will be present. Among those who will participate in the meetings of the demographic section are M. Lucien March, Director of the General Statistics of France, Dr. Jacques Bertillon, Chief of the Bureau of Municipal Statistics, Paris, and M. Arthur Fontaine, Director of Labor, from France. From Germany, Dr. Friedrich Zahn, Director of the Bavarian Royal Statistical Office, and Dr. Eugen Würzburger, Director of the Royal Statistical Office of Saxony, are expected. The Nestor of German statistics, Dr. George von Mayr, will be unable to attend, but is sending a paper on "The general problems of criminal statistics, especially field and method." The illness of Dr. Arthur Newsholme and the pressure of work on the English census of 1911 at the General Register Office will probably diminish the number of British demographers who will attend. Representatives from Canada and Australia, however, are already enrolled on the program.

Among the main topics for discussion are: The development of vital statistics in the United States since 1900 and the outlook for the future, the classification of causes of death, the training of demographers here and abroad, infant mortality, criminal statistics, statistics of marriage and divorce. A joint meeting will be held on the hygiene of occupations, at which the measurement of the healthfulness of occupations will be discussed and the relation of alcohol to diseases and death.

According to the rules of the congress, English, French or German may be used in the papers and discussions, but outlines of all the papers, including those presented in foreign languages, and probably in some cases the full text of the papers will be ready for distribution when the congress opens. The printed proceedings will probably occupy several volumes and will epitomize the present position of the public health movement in the civilized countries. Any person interested in such matters may become a member of the congress and entitled to receive a report of its meetings on sending the fee of \$5 to Dr. John S. Fulton, secretary-general, whose address is Senate Annex, Washington, D. C.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. In the fall of 1907, Oscar S. Straus, then Secretary of Commerce and Labor, following out a suggestion made in a report by the writer embodying the results of his observations of the workings of official and semi-official organizations for the promotion of foreign commerce in European countries,¹ called together a conference of representatives of chambers of commerce, boards of trade and trade organizations, which met in Washington on December 5 and 6, 1907. The object of that conference was to create an organization representative of the commercial and industrial interests of the country, which would serve as a connecting link between the Department of Commerce and Labor and the business world. It was to keep the department informed of the desires and needs of the industrial and commercial interests and in turn keep the latter in touch with the plans, activities and results of the department's efforts in the promotion of the commerce of the country.

The conference resulted in the creation of a National Council of Commerce, from which a great deal was expected but which, after about two years of precarious life, went out of existence. Its failure was due to several causes, chief among them being the fact that the constituent bodies were made up largely, if not chiefly, of commercial bodies whose interests were mainly local rather than national, and to a defect in the make-up and management of the organization in failing to provide for active, unrestrained and personal coöperation between the council and the active workers in the department, free from the usual red tape for which Washington is known.

The new Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America is the result of an attempt on the part of the Department of Commerce and Labor and a few broad-gauged leaders in the business world to try once more to create a body that would, in a way best fitted to American conditions, undertake to perform the functions so well discharged by the European chambers of commerce which form an integral part of the body politic in European countries.

The new body met in Washington, in response to a call of the President of the United States, under the auspices of the Department of Commerce and Labor, on April 22. Its make-up, through the greater predominance of organizations with broad national interests, is more promising of success. The ultimate outcome of the venture will depend

¹ *Promotion of Foreign Commerce in Europe and the United States*, by N. I. Stone, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, 1907.

on the ability of the organization to block out a line of work which shall combine efficient promotion of the commercial and industrial interests of the country through the utilization of governmental and public, though non-official, agencies, without involving the organization in participation in movements for legislative enactments which unavoidably take on a partisan political character.

N. I. STONE.

Washington, D. C.

The New York School of Philanthropy, in its announcement for the coming year, gives notice that, through the benefit of the full income of the endowment provided by Mr. Kennedy, a second year of residence work will be added to the program. Dr. Devine has been released from his administrative duties as secretary of the New York Charity Organization Society in order that he may give a larger amount of supervision to the School of Philanthropy.

The School for Social Workers, Boston, also announces the addition of a second year to its regular curriculum. This school will be transferred to new quarters at 18 Somerset St., where it is proposed to maintain a special social service library. By gift of the Boston Children's Aid Society a collection of 25,000 books and pamphlets, consisting largely of sets of reports of philanthropic agencies in the United States and foreign countries has been received.

Professor T. N. Carver, of Harvard University, delivered a course of lectures on rural economics during the first week in July at the Graduate Summer School of Agriculture, held at the Michigan Agricultural College. This school is run coöperatively by the various state agricultural colleges and experiment stations in alternate years. One problem which has elicited considerable discussion at these schools has been the relation of farm management to general economics. The tendency seems to be more and more to demand a fundamental training in economics as preparation for teaching the problems of farm management, just as it has long been regarded necessary to have a fundamental training in chemistry, physics, and biology for the teaching of the technical agricultural subjects.

Among the members of the board of arbitration to settle the differences between the railroads east of Chicago and their engineers are to be noted Dr. Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, Judge Knapp of the Commerce Court, Dr. Albert Shaw, Frederick N. Judson, and President Van Hise.

At the Fifth Annual Congress of Mathematicians, held at Cambridge in the latter part of August, a section was devoted to statistical economics and actuarial mathematics, under the supervision of Professors Edgeworth and Bowley.

A committee has been appointed, under public authority, to report upon the question of agricultural credit in Ireland. Among the members are Professor Bastable of Dublin University and Professor Finlay of the National University of Ireland.

Professor Taussig's article on "The Report of the Tariff Board on Wool and Woolens," published in the June number of the REVIEW, has been issued as a congressional document.

Henry Holt & Co. announce the preparation of *Commercial Credit*, by Professor J. E. Hagerty. Among the topics to be discussed are credit, mercantile agencies, and bankruptcy legislation.

A translation of the major part of Miss Emily G. Balch's *Our Slavic Fellow Citizens* has just appeared as "Die Slavische Einwanderung in den Vereinigten Staaten." The translation is by Dr. Stephan von Philippovich (Leipzig & Vienna: Deuticke. Pp. x, 187).

According to the eighth *Annual Report* of the state librarian of Virginia, some fifty account books of a firm of Scottish merchants located at Falmouth, Va., in the second half of the eighteenth century, have been deposited in the state library at Richmond.

The Bureau of Labor (Washington) announces that henceforth its several publications including the annual report, bimonthly bulletins, and special reports, will be issued as bulletins. These will be grouped in series to assist the reader in selecting the classes of reports in which he may be particularly interested.

M. Liesse, professor at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers à l'Ecole des Sciences Politiques, has been elected to membership in the French Academie de Science Morale et Politique to fill the place made vacant by the death of M. Levasseur.

The Academie de Science Morale et Politique (Paris) has awarded the Léon Faucher prize of 3000 francs to M. Joseph Barthélémy for his work on *L'Hygiène Publique au Point de Vue Economique et Social*, and has rendered an honorarium of 2400 francs to M. Gaston Jèze for his *Traité de la Science des Finances, Cours Elementaire de Sciences des Finances et de Législation Financière Française*.

There was held in Paris, May 30-31 and June 1, a celebration in honor of the seventieth birthday of the Society of Political Economy of Paris, and of the ninetieth birthday of its first president, M. Fredéric Passy. The American Economic Association was represented by Mr. Charles W. McFarlane and Professor William G. L. Taylor. A complete report of this interesting anniversary is to be found in the *Journal des Economistes* for July. M. Passy was unable to attend on account of ill health, and on July 12 his death was announced.

Appointments and Resignations

Professor Spurgeon Bell has resigned his position at the University of Missouri to become the head of the department of commerce and administration in the University of Texas.

Dr. Roy G. Blakey, of Columbia University, has been appointed assistant professor of economics in Cornell University.

Professor Ernest L. Bogart, of the University of Illinois, has been advanced to the rank of professor of economics.

Professor David Taggart Clark, of Williams College, has been granted leave of absence and will spend the year in study and research work in Germany.

Professor Katharine Coman, after two years' leave of absence, will be again in charge of the department of economics at Wellesley College, in 1912-1913.

Dr. T. W. B. Crafer has been promoted to a full professorship in sociology in the University of Pittsburgh.

Professor F. S. Deibler, of Northwestern University, has been promoted to the rank of associate professor.

The appointment of Professor Garrett Droppers, of Williams College, as Orrin Sage professor of political economy has been made permanent.

Professor F. R. Fairchild of Yale, who for some years has been making a special study of forest taxation in this country and in Europe, delivered an address on the subject at the Fifth Annual Forest Conference at Bretton Woods, N. H., July 19, and will read a paper on "Some Suggestions for a Practical Plan of Forest Taxation" at the meeting of the National Tax Association in Des Moines, in September.

Professor H. P. Fairchild, of Yale University, has been engaged during part of the summer in a sociological survey of a section of New Haven, gathering information relating to the wages and living expenses of the working men of that city.

Mr. Ira G. Flocken has been promoted to an assistant professorship in accounting and industry in the University of Pittsburgh.

Mr. R. K. Forsyth has been appointed representative of the North American Civic League for Immigrants in Buffalo.

Mr. Fred H. Gilman has been appointed instructor in economics in Cornell University.

Dr. Theodore W. Glocker has been appointed acting associate professor in Washington University, St. Louis, to succeed Professor T. J. Ripley.

Professor B. H. Hibbard, of the Iowa State College, has been appointed professor of agricultural economics in the University of Wisconsin, College of Agriculture. He will devote his attention especially to the problems of marketing of farm products and coöperation among farmers.

Dr. J. T. Holdsworth, dean of the School of Economics of Pittsburgh University, has spent the summer in investigating certain educational, industrial, and municipal problems in European cities in connection with the Economic Survey of Pittsburgh upon which he has been engaged for several months. It is expected that this report will be published by the city authorities in book form in the early fall.

Mr. William Marion Hudson has been appointed instructor in economics at Clark University.

J. W. Jenks, for twenty-one years professor of economics and politics at Cornell University, has resigned to accept a position in New York University as professor of government and public administration, and director of political studies in the School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance.

Professor E. W. Kemmerer has resigned his position as professor of economics and finance in Cornell University to accept the professorship of economics and finance at Princeton University. The appointment is on the new graduate school foundation.

Mr. Howard C. Kidd, of Columbia University, has been appointed instructor in commerce and transportation in the University of Pittsburgh.

Dr. Walter E. Lagerquist has resigned his position in Cornell University to accept an assistant professorship in Northwestern University. He will give courses in the field of corporation finance and investments both in the College of Liberal Arts and in the School of Commerce..

Mr. William E. Leonard, fellow in political economy in the Univer-

sity of Wisconsin, has been appointed instructor in economics in the University of Texas to fill the place of Mr. C. B. Austin who will be engaged in university extension work for the same institution.

Mr. O. G. Lloyd, who has for two years been a graduate student in agricultural economics in the University of Wisconsin, has received an appointment as assistant professor of farm management in the Iowa State College.

W. B. Millen has been appointed instructor in the department of history, politics and economics, in Princeton University.

Dr. E. T. Miller, of the University of Texas, recently was called before the Texas Welfare Commission to discuss the tax system of the state.

Professor Harry Alvin Millis, of Stanford University, has been appointed head of the department of economics at the University of Kansas.

Mr. E. L. Morgan has been elected to a position in the extension service of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, under which his duties will be to investigate economic, educational, and social conditions in communities which apply for his services; he will attempt, after careful study of the situation, to suggest ways of coöperation for rural betterment.

William Fielding Ogburn who for the past year has been an instructor in the department of history, politics and economics in Princeton University, goes to take charge of the work in economics and social science in Reid college, Portland, Oregon.

Dr. Samuel P. Orth has been appointed acting professor of politics in Cornell University for the first semester of 1912-1913, and Dr. W. Jett Lauck for the second semester.

Miss Leona Margaret Powell has been appointed instructor in economics at Vassar College.

Dr. Horace Sechrist has resigned his position as chief statistician for the Wisconsin Industrial Commission to accept an assistant professorship in Northwestern University.

Mr. James Melbourn Shortliffe has been appointed instructor in economics at Dartmouth College.

Dr. W. S. Stevens, of the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, will next year give courses in insurance and business organization at the School of Commerce, Columbia University.

Mr. Frank H. Streightoff has been appointed instructor in economics at De Pauw University.

Professor H. C. Taylor, of the University of Wisconsin, is engaged in investigations on coöperative marketing in agriculture, for the Wisconsin Board of Public Affairs.

Dr. John K. Towles, of the University of Illinois, has resigned on account of ill health and will spend the winter recuperating in Oregon.

Dr. Francis D. Tyson, of the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, has received an appointment in the New York School of Philanthropy.

Mr. H. F. Waldradt has been promoted from an instructor to an assistant professor at the Ohio State University.

Dr. W. F. Willoughby has been appointed McCormick professor of jurisprudence in Princeton University. From 1890 to 1901 he was expert in the United States Department of Labor. In 1901 he succeeded Professor Hollander as Treasurer of Porto Rico where he continued until 1907. Thereafter he was for a time assistant director of the United States census, and more recently a member of the President's Efficiency Commission in Washington.

Governor Woodrow Wilson is, it would seem, the first member of the Economic Association to be nominated by a national convention for the presidency. Governor Wilson has been a member of the Association since 1886.

Mr. A. N. Young has been appointed instructor in economics in the Presbyterian college in South Carolina.

W. F. Gephart, F. A. McKenzie, and O. C. Lockhart, of the Ohio State University, have been promoted to the rank of professor.